

They Couldn't Intimidate Oregon Bishop Who Signed Stockholm Peace Appeal

PORLAND, Ore., Aug. 20.—An effort to intimidate prominent northwesterners who signed the Stockholm Peace Petition kicked back last week as the Right Rev. Benjamin D. Dagwell, Episcopal bishop of Oregon and other prominent signers lauded the aims of the petition.

"If I signed a thing sponsored by a subversive group, that is too bad," declared Bishop Dagwell. "But I would rather find myself shoulder to shoulder with a group only aim is to bring us into war."

working for peace than in a camp of warmongers who think we can settle the present world difficulties only by bloodshed."

Bishop Dagwell was one of 14 leading Oregon and Washington citizens singled out by the newspaper Oregonian to attack for supporting the peace drive.

The bishop said he had signed the Stockholm petition and stated Americans "seem to be dominated by a group of militarists whose

He said he deplored "the present tendency to call everyone a Communist who is making a plea for peace."

"We give lip service for peace," the Bishop declared, "but we deride our educators, our clergy and anyone else who strives to attain peace. At the conclusion of every service I give, I close with the prayer for peace in God. Should I throw this aside along with my vestments?"

Rev. Sidney E. Harris, pastor

of the Presbyterian Church in the village of Monument, in Grant County, said he signed the peace

appeal more than ten days ago and mailed it to New York. He said he was the only one of Monument's 450 residents to sign it.

"The other people in town wouldn't sign because of the editorials against it in the newspapers," he explained.

"I don't take any newspapers myself," he said, "because the editorials are so badly colored with

misinformation."

Rev. Harris stated he firmly believes in the principles expressed in the Stockholm anti-atom weapons petition.

Ruth P. Whitecomb, of the American Friends Fellowship, Corvallis, Ore., also singled out in the witchhunt, said, "other signers of the petition whom I knew about were all substantial people. Of course, I would not be pleased to think that I might be connected

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WEATHER

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469 CHURCHMEN ASK NEGOTIATIONS FOR KOREA PEACE

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Atlanta's Council Rejects Bill to Ban Communist Party

ATLANTA, Aug. 20.—The Atlanta City Council has rejected a proposed ordinance banning the Communist Party.

The defeated fascist measure was modelled after the anti-Communist ordinance passed by the city council of Birmingham recently. The measure would have required all persons identified as Communists by the police to get out of town within 48 hours or be subject to fine and prison.

The fascist ordinance was urged by the top American Legion brass in Atlanta, and the worst anti-union and anti-Negro forces.

The anti-Communist ordinance was rejected by the council at the recommendation of its police committee.

The committee reported that it had acted on the advice of city attorney, Jack Savage, who questioned the ordinance's constitutionality.

The City Council then adopted a substitute resolution saying that a local ordinance against the Communists

Help Save Your Country!

THIS IS THE WEEK in which Congress gets the "police state" bills. These will outlaw the Communist Party, and all other political or economic groups deemed "subversive" by police officials.

The Mundt-Nixon-McCarran measures will bring "legal fascism" to the United States. Nothing will be left of the right to discuss, criticize, or oppose ANY official policy whatsoever.

The alibi is that Communists or advocates of peace are "potential saboteurs" or "spies." This is a fraud. But under it, America is in danger of losing all its liberties.

We urge all Americans:

- To wire or write to their Senators and Congressman IMMEDIATELY to oppose these "police state" bills.
- To wire President Truman and Attorney General MacGrath in Washington to GRANT BAIL to the 11 Communist leaders whose appeal has still to go to the Supreme Court.

This is zero hour for our country.

Are you doing your share to save it?

'Life' Sees Korea Horrors

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469 Clerics Urge Korea Peace Talks

A demand on all governments to "press individually and through the United Nations for a just settlement, by negotiation and conciliation," of the Korean conflict was made yesterday by 469 churchmen representing 29 denominations in the United States. The statement, originating in "The Witness," national weekly of the Episcopal Church, called for seating of the Chinese People's Republic in the UN, as proposed by Premier Nehru, and "other steps necessary to restore the United Nations as an effective agency of mediation."

Progressive Party Asks Bail for Bridges And Communist '11'

The Executive Committee of the Progressive Party yesterday urged bail for West Coast longshoremen's leader Harry Bridges and the continuation of bail for the 11 Communist leaders. The committee's statement denounced the imprisoning of Bridges and the move to cancel the Communists' bail as a substitution of "Nazi concentration camp methods for the guarantees of the Bill of Rights."

Bridges was jailed when the U.S. Attorney asked a California court to revoke his bail. An Appeal court is now considering a plea that it be restored.

Several days ago U.S. Attorney General J. Howard McGrath asked that the bail of the 11 Communist leaders be revoked. The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals had under consideration Friday two important petitions, one asking a rehearing of the appeal from the Foley Square conviction, and one to remain free on bail until all legal appeals for redress, including to the U.S. Supreme Court, are exhausted.

Citing President Truman's recent statement that "extreme and arbitrary security measures strike at the very heart of our free society" . . . the Progressive Party charged "the action of Truman's Attorney General makes it clear that the President's fine words are nothing but a smokescreen behind which the constitutional liberties he pretends to defend are being destroyed.

The cases of Harry Bridges and the Communist leaders involve fundamental constitutional questions of free speech, press and association which must ultimately be passed upon by the Supreme Court. The Constitution and the laws of the United States grant them the right to freedom on bail until the Supreme Court acts.

"Yet on the pretext of a 'national emergency,' based on the undeclared war in Korea," continued the statement, "the Department of Justice demands that these constitutional guarantees be suspended in the interest of 'national security.'"

The Committee then demands to know "how does bail for these men threaten national security?" They point out that the government does not accuse them of committing "sabotage, espionage or any overt acts whatsoever." It is only articles, and speeches by them opposing U. S. intervention in Korea and the government's "suppression of the rights of labor"

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JEWISH LABOR COUNCIL HITS ANTI-PEACE SMEAR

The American Jewish Labor Council yesterday denounced the National Community Relations Council as an American Judenrat following in the footsteps of its prototype—the Judenrat created by Hitler to lead the Jewish people more easily to their destruction.

The National Community Relations Council, it was declared, has added a new chapter to its long history of appeasement of anti-Semitism with its smear statement at attacking the World Peace Appeal.

With the memory of six million dead fresh in mind, American Jews will not follow the Judenrat of the NCRC to atomic annihilation. They will, instead, join their brethren in Europe and Israel in working for survival through peace and the outlawing of the atom bomb.

Despite the provocation of the NCRC, Jewish people and particularly Jewish workers will continue to sign the World Peace Appeal in the hundreds of thousands.

Wives Ask to See McGrath on Bail

Wives of the Communist leaders threatened with revocation of bail, yesterday urged Attorney General J. Howard McGrath to see them Tuesday.

"We have not received response to requests for personal discussion with you prior to action in Circuit Court of Appeals on bail for the Communist leaders pending final decision by the Supreme Court," they wired. "Since it is imperative that we see you personally, we are postponing our visit to Washington until Tuesday. Please wire hour of appointment."

The wire was signed by Mrs. Lillian Gates, Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, Mrs. Edna Williamson, Mrs. Leona Thompson, Mrs. Mae Williamson, Mrs. Gita Potash, Mrs. Lillian Green, and Mrs. Bertha Stachel.

See Koreans Building Strength for 3 Drives

TOKYO, Aug. 21.—Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters reported today that the Korean People's Army was building up new strength for possible drives in three areas. The areas of North Korea strength were given as the South Coast, the Hyonpung Bridgehead southwest of Taegu and the First Cavalry sector northwest of Taegu.

The North Korean lines on the south coast are not far from Masan. MacArthur said that stiffened drive on the east coast.

The statement invited other American leaders to endorse the call of the World Council of Churches last July 13 which urged a "just settlement by negotiation and conciliation" of hostilities in Korea.

Among the high clerics who signed The Witness statement were



NEHRU
Churchman Back His Plan

Episcopal Bishops Benjamin Dagnell of Oregon; W. A. Lawrence, of Western Massachusetts; Walter Mitchell, retired, of Arizona; Edward L. Parsons, retired, of California; Robert B. Goeden, retired, of Los Angeles; Marshall R. Reed, of Detroit; and John Wesley Lord, of Boston. In addition to these Episcopal Bishops two District Superintendents of the Episcopal Church signed the plea. They are the Rev. Owen J. Beale of Seattle and the Rev. Wesley Throckmorton of Sacramento.

Malik points out that the Charter of the United Nations requires both sides to be heard. That means the North Koreans, as well as the South Koreans.

The statement was signed by the entire eight-man editorial board of The Witness. Rev. F. C.

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ACLU Assails Peekskill Report

The American Civil Liberties Union yesterday criticized a Westchester County Grand Jury report concerning the Peekskill attacks on a Paul Robeson concert. In an analysis by board chairman Ernest Angell, the ACLU reaffirmed its contention that Westchester District Attorney George Fannelli "should not have been permitted to conduct proceedings before the Grand Jury."

"We feel," the report held, "that the Grand Jury seriously erred in not making it clear that those against whom the 'lawless acts of violence' were committed engaged in a wholly lawful exercise of their constitutional right of free speech and assembly, however abhorrent their opinions."

"Our sharpest points of disagreement are the Grand Jury's exoneration of local and county police and other law-enforcement authorities from responsibility for the disorders, and the charges made by the Grand Jury against the earlier ACLU report . . ."

The ACLU pointed out that its information was drawn from "non-Communist local and New York City newspapers, as well as statements of county officials and veterans' leaders, in addition to its investigation."



Everything Decent Is Called 'Communism' by Alabama Cops

"Everything decent in Birmingham, Ala., is called communism," said Sylvia Hall, secretary of the Freedom in Birmingham Committee, yesterday. This U. S. Steel Corp.

city has an ordinance making "communism" punishable by fine and imprisonment. And the definition of communism is supplied by Chief of Police "Bull" Connor, who is an active friend of the Ku Klux Klan.

"Any protests against police brutality are 'communism' under 'Bull' Connor's definition," said Mrs. Bull. Let me give you an example:

"A delegation of Negro leaders from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People came to see Connor at City Hall soon after New Year's Day, 1949. They came to protest the murder of 18 Negroes by the police in 1948. Four of the victims were killed in the preceding week. Most of them had been shot in the back by Connor's cops.

"They had hardly begun to make their protest when Connor interrupted them.

"You are talking Communism," the Chief growled.

ANOTHER CASE

Mrs. Hall cited another case—in 1948—when a striking coal miner was soliciting members for the NAACP from door to door.

"Who's in that organization?" the chief asked the Negro miner after a cop brought him in.

"Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt for one," the miner answered.

The Chief cut him off:

the metal miners' union. Other communities have similar ordinances.

In Jasper, Ala., a coal mining town, for instance, a religious evangelist, who criticized the morals of Army officers, was arrested. His bail was \$20,000.

"Man, you're a Communist," the cop said as he pulled him in.

In Birmingham any talk of "peace" becomes "Communism" under the "Bull" Connor definition.

Nocturnal violence against Negroes is not punished by Connor's cops. No one has been arrested for eight bombings of homes in the recent period.

But terrorism cannot crush the progressive movement of the South, said Mrs. Hall. And it cannot smash the rising protests of the Negro people, who are feeling their strength and demanding their rights.

But more help is needed in the fight for civil liberties in the South, Mrs. Hall continued. The fight there is a fight for all America and the world.

"Help should be sent to Sylvia Hall, Secretary of the Freedom in Birmingham Committee, an affiliate of the Civil Rights Congress, at Suite A, 23 W. 26 St., New York."

CHINESE GOV'T INVITES NEHRU TO VISIT PEKING

NEW DELHI, India, Aug. 20.—The Chinese People's Republic has invited Indian Premier Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to make an official visit to Peking, a government spokesman said today.

The spokesman said the invitation came from Madame Sun Yat-sen.

Informed sources said Nehru was giving serious consideration to the offer.

2 Rail Unions Set For 1st Lap in Strike To Get 40-Hr. Week

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Two railroad unions were all set today for the first lap in the "piecemeal" strike for the 40-hour week without reduction in pay, that was due to begin at 6 a.m. tomorrow.

The unions are the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors.

The unions' plan called for partial strikes at key railroad terminals tomorrow in Cleveland, St. Paul, Minn., and Louisville. It would hit the River Terminal Railroad at Cleveland, the Minnesota Transfer Railroad at St. Paul and the Kentucky and Terminal Railroad at Louisville.

Twenty-four hours later the strike would spread to the U.S. Steel's captive line, the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern at its terminal in Chicago, and the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie terminal in Cleveland.

A nationwide railroad strike would come later under the plan. President Truman has done nothing for the men.

The men's grievances are reported below.

By Robert Wood

After 17 months of negotiation, mediation and "Fact-Board" delays, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen has authorized trainmen in three big railroad yards to walk out, and trainmen on two industrial railroads to follow suit. The strikes, which are scheduled to last only five days, are part of the answer to the railroads' unyielding refusal to code the 40-hour week with no pay cut to over 90,000 yardmen, and to grant changes in working conditions to more than 120,000 roadmen, despite unprecedented and mounting profits.

Back in March, 1949, the trainmen

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Telly Pact Awaits Vote Of Workers

The nine-and-a-half-week-old strike of the CIO Newspaper Guild of New York, against the World Telegram and Sun appeared to be on the way to settlement with agreement on terms between both parties Saturday.

The tentative settlement will be submitted to ratification by the union's executive board and the membership at a meeting Tuesday.

If approved by the members, the Guild will officially terminate the strike.

Guild leaders said they would propose acceptance of the terms of the settlement to the local executive board tonight and to the strikers Tuesday night. Picket lines will be maintained in the meantime before the newspaper plant at 125 Barclay St. Since 7:00 a.m. July 13 a 24-hour picket line has kept the World Telegram and Sun closed.

The newspaper is not expected to hit the stands until the following Monday although there was a possibility that it would be published for next Thursday, if the settlement is ratified. The strike by 500 editorial and commercial employees, supported by 1,000 mechanical workers, was the

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Belgium Angered by Slaying of CP Leader

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Aug. 20.—Belgium continued to seeth with indignation and shocked outrage today following the murder of Julian Labaut, Belgian Communist leader, at his home in Seraing, near Liege. The 65-year-old Communist was shot down by two gunmen on the doorstep of his home Friday night, as he answered their ring.

Amid a spreading protest strike movement which first broke out in Liege and was gathering momentum in all industrial districts of the country, Premier Joseph Pholien today appealed for calm. The Premier and Albert Coppe, Minister for Economic Affairs, issued statements, appeared to agree with public opinion that the killing had been instigated by pro-Leopold fascist elements.

Pholien broadcast a promise that the murderers would be hunted down "with the utmost vigor and brought to justice with the least delay." He said that "this odious crime had outraged the nation."

"Whatever motives may have

SERAING, Belgium, Aug. 20.—Thousands of Belgian workers filed past the body of assassinated Communist leader Julian Labaut today.

All afternoon workers marched past his bier. Many of them raised a clenched fist.

A huge delegation of workers was expected to attend Labaut's funeral Wednesday. Cabinet representatives and Parliament members also will attend in official capacity to honor the long-time Communist deputy.

moved the assassins to commit this crime, they must be deplored," Premier Pholien said, "and if the motives are inspired by political and ideological antagonism, they must be condemned all the more."

Workers throughout the country

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Zero Hour Nears On Police-State Bills

By Mel Fiske

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Zero hour in the fight to prevent Congress from transforming the nation into a police state will be reached this week. What opponents of American fascism do in that time will be decisive in defeating the mad rush to enslave the people of the nation. The first test of the strength of police-state opponents comes to-

Curran Fingers 100 Fired in N. Y. Harbor

Representatives of Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, and other pro-company union officials are fingering militant trade unionists for dismissal.

Press reports said that 100 or more seamen have been taken off ships in New York Harbor by the U. S. Coast Guard. Many Negroes and Puerto Ricans were said to be among the victims.

The men are called "Communists." This is a loose, Coast Guard definition to cover militant trade unionists, who want pay for overtime as well as Communist Party members.

Thirty to 40 men were said to have been fired from one big liner. Many of the dismissed militants were in the crew of the S. S. America, largest American passenger ship. Others were fired from the S. S. Washington, it was said.

The New York Times reported: "To a considerable extent . . . the Coast Guard is guided by the advice of union leaders."

tomorrow (Monday) afternoon when the Senate votes on the Mundt-Ferguson bill, to be offered as an amendment to President Truman's emergency control bill.

To decide on Administration policy toward this and other po-



lice-state measures thus far in the Senate hopper, Administration leaders have called a special meeting of senate democrats Monday morning.

A grave warning that this meeting may hear an Administra-

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Truman Ready To Impose Wage Freeze

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—As the Senate prepared to vote tomorrow to impose wage freezes over labor, the Department of Labor announced that it was prepared to direct all wage controls.

Its announcement today indicated that the Administration was set to impose wage controls as the first order of stepped-up mobilization of the entire country.

The wage freeze would be clamped under President Truman's emergency control powers which the Senate is due to finish up tomorrow. Price controls, also established under the measure, would not go into effect until an overall wage freeze is ordered.

Profits of the major industries are not to be disturbed under the measure, however. By the time the Senate gets through with its voting, the major portions of American industry may get a free hand to go to the limit on all profiteering.

Profiteers Busy Hiking Prices, Government Admits

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The war profiteers were hard at work raising prices—and profits—to dizzy heights. Steel led the way, the Department of Labor announced, with price increases of \$5 a ton for hot rolled strips, \$2 a ton for pig iron and \$6 a ton for carbon steel plates.

The steel price increases came at a time when war orders were on the increase and while Congress began totalling up the tax increases necessary to pay for the vast amount of war materials.

All 3 Bills Spell Fascism

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—There's nothing moderate about the Truman Administration's "moderate" police-state bill which 10 Democratic Senators introduced last week as a substitute for two other drastic

repressive measures.

It's as bad as the Mundt-Ferguson-Nixon bill and the McCarran fascist package bill now before the Senate.

Fully a sixth of the Administration bill is taken up with reasserting provisions of repressive laws already on the books. One whole section is devoted to a detailed statement of those laws, and the impression is gathered that there are enough laws already on the statute books to tie the American people into as many knots as desired by the authorities.

Those laws are the notorious Smith Act, the Nationality Act, the Immigration Act, the Foreign Agents Registration Act, the Treason statute, peacetime espionage laws, various laws dealing with sabotage; the "loyalty" program for government workers, various administrative practices of government agencies in denying passports, tax exemptions, and statutes dealing with perjury.

But the Truman administration declares that there aren't enough laws. It says, in its bill called the "Internal Security Act of 1950," numbered S4061, that "totalitarian political movements, and individuals and associations of individuals giving aid or support to such movements, endanger the military security and constitute a serious threat to the existence of American institutions and the peaceful enjoyment of American life."

After detailing the laws presently on the books, the bill declares that "the policy embodied in the foregoing statutes is hereby reaffirmed and such statutes should be vigorously enforced so as to

minimize the present danger to the national security resulting from activities of associations and individuals aiding and supporting the world Communist movement."

Again, the broad and general terms of the measure reveal the intent to drive against all peace-

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TROPICAL HURRICANE HEADS FOR NEW ENGLAND

BOSTON, Aug. 20 (UPI)—A powerful tropical hurricane churned up the Atlantic sea lanes from the Virginia capes north today and was expected to brush the Massachusetts coastline late tonight.

The storm was moving about 25 miles an hour, and the Weather Bureau said it would pass east of Nantucket shortly before midnight.

Storm warnings were ordered displayed from Cape Ann, Mass., southward to Sandy Hook, N. J.

The hurricane touched off heavy rains, strong winds, thunderstorms and lightning in the New York Metropolitan area in early morn-

ing. Lightning struck an empty oil barge in upper New York Bay at 6:30 a.m., causing an explosion and fire. Lightning also struck a church steeple on Staten Island and a public school in Jersey City causing slight damage.

The heavy rains in the New York area caused several subway tieups in Queens and caused the rerouting of automobile traffic in Bayonne, N. J., where two underpasses were flooded.

The New York City Water Department announced the city's reservoirs had increased three-tenths of one percent in 24 hours, a total of 855,000,000 gallons.

Viet Nam People's Army Maps Offensive

HONG KONG, Aug. 20.—Ho Chi Minh's Viet Nam People's Army is getting ready to launch a general offensive against the French army in Indo-China, Peking Radio announced today.

The radio at Peking quoted Nguyen Chit Han as saying, "Our people are now preparing to launch a general counter-offensive after four years of hard fighting against the powerful enemy . . . French colonial troops financed and armed by American imperialists." Chit is chairman of the Indo-Chinese Youth Federation. His message, Peking said, was sent to Prague where the World Federation of Democratic Youth is in conve-

Notables Ask Truman to Free Barsky, Fast, Anti-Franco II

Senate action in voting a Marshall Plan loan to Franco has spurred protests against continued imprisonment of the 11 leaders of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, the anti-Franco organization reported today. Thousands of individuals and groups here and throughout the world have notified the committee that they have sent protests to President Truman, urging that Dr. Edward K. Barsky, Howard Fast and the other leaders of the organization be set free.

Professor Harlow Shapley, Harvard University observatory; Miss Emily Greene Balch, 1946 Nobel prize winner and honorary chairman of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; the Rev. Isaac Higginbotham, general secretary of the Massachusetts Baptist convention, and the Rev. W. Russell Bowie are among those who have sent personal appeals to the President, the committee stated.

In his letter to the President, Dr. Philip Morrison, nuclear physicist at Cornell University, urged that "American policy cannot be a policy which will lead the freedom-loving and democratic peoples of the world if it imprisons the bitter enemies of Franco and seeks to make use of the treacherous and insecure government of Spain as an ally in any degree."

Henrietta Buckmaster, novelist; Philip Evergood, artist; Professor George A. Coe, Claremont, Calif., and Dr. John S. Nollen, Professor Emeritus at Grinnell University, Grinnell, Ia., are also among those individually protesting. In his letter to Truman, Dr. Nollen argued

that the Congress "has lost even the semblance of a right to charge citizens with contempt for refusal to obey the orders of its committees, whose principal purpose seems to be the smearing of reputations for political effect."

Professor John G. Rideout of the College of Idaho, Pocatello, Idaho, argued that "the imprisonment of these citizens has abetted the scheme of suppression of the sympathy of the great majority of Americans for the democratic Spanish people." Dr. Rideout also pointed out that Dr. Barsky's jailing "has smoothed the way for American economic and military support of a regime abhorrent to the average American."

Others writing to the President urging freedom for the anti-Franco leaders include Prof. Harry Slochower, Brooklyn College; Abram Flaxer, president of the United Public Workers of America; Charles Collins, vice president Local 6, Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union; the Rev. George L. Paine, Boston; the Rev. Chester E. Hodgson, Newark, N. J.; Rabbi Benjamin B. Lowell, New York; Norman J. Whitney, Syracuse, N. Y.; Elizabeth B. Boyden, Cambridge, Mass.; Elizabeth P. Frazier, Philadelphia, Pa.

19 Cuban Artists Appeal to Truman

Nineteen outstanding painters, poets and sculptors of Cuba have written to President Truman urging freedom for Dr. Edward K. Barsky, Howard Fast and the other nine leaders of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, now serving jail sentences for contempt of the Un-American Activities Committee.

"It cannot be in vain," they wrote the White House, "that the Spanish Republicans were the first to resist nazism and its hateful puppet Franco—mortal enemies of the North American people and of all the people of the world." Aid to Spanish Republican refugees, which is the purpose of the Committee whose leaders are in jail, they said, "far from a crime, is an eminently democratic and humane function."

The letter to Truman included the signatures of the painters Carlos Enriquez, J. Mijares, Gerardo Tejedor, A. Garcia and Crescencio Camejo; the poets Nicolas Guillen, Mirta Aguirre and Angel Augier; sculptors Pablo Porras, Enrique Moret and Israel Cordova.

Korea Horror As Seen by 'Life'

WHERE IS THE FOREIGN POLICY of the government leading us?

Henry Luce's tory weekly, Life Magazine, begins this week to give us a glimpse of the answer.

In the current issue, its Korean correspondent, John Osborne, lifts the veil on the kind of combat our troops are being sent, and the kind of behavior they are "compelled" to inflict on the men, women, and children of that far-off land of 30,000,000 colored people.

Osborne says our troops are waging war "in a land, and among a people that most of them dislike, in a war that all too few of them understand, and none of them want." (Aug. 21, page 77.)

Osborne then says that this is "an especially terrible war."

He says, "No American after seeing the actualities of war in Korea could ever call it a 'police action' or could dismiss it as the first of many 'dirty little wars' that we must learn to take in our stride."

He goes on: "Much of this war is alien to the American tradition and shocking to the American mind."

WHY IS THIS SO? Osborne cautiously gives us the answer:

"To attempt to win it (the war 'against the Communists of Asia'), as we are doing now in Korea, is not only to court final failure, but ALSO TO FORCE UPON OUR MEN IN THE FIELD ACTS AND ATTITUDES OF THE UTMOST SAVAGERY."

"This means not the usual inevitable savagery of combat in the field, but savagery in detail—the blotting out of villages where the enemy may be hiding, the shooting and shelling of refugees who may include North Koreans in the white clothing of the Korean countryside . . ."

Osborne goes on: "There is the savagery by proxy, the savagery of the South Korean police and in some sectors of the South Korean marines on whom we rely for contact with the population. . . . The South Korean police and marines I have observed in front line areas are brutal. They murder to save themselves the trouble of escorting prisoners to the rear; they murder civilians simply to get them out of the way or to avoid the trouble of searching and cross-examining them. And they extort information—information our forces need of the South Korean interrogators—BY MEANS SO BRUTAL THAT THEY CANNOT BE DESCRIBED."

OSBORNE EXPLAINS THE TRUE situation our country has been shoved into in faraway Korea:

"For this is a guerrilla war, waged amongst and to some extent BY THE POPULATION OF THE COUNTRY."

That is why, he explains, he ran into situations like this:

"From the command post an urgent and remonstrating voice speaks over the wire into the hills, 'My God, John, it's gone too far when we are shooting children.' There is some reply from the hills, and at the end, the officer says, 'Watch it, John, watch it! But don't take any chances.'"

FOR LIFE'S REPORTER our big mistake in Korea is not in being there, but in not knowing, as he says, "how to talk to the people."

He believes that the big lesson of Korea is: "War against the Communists of Asia cannot be won—not really won—by military means alone." He believes that the way our youth are waging war in Korea—as above described—is being forced upon them. By what? By the fact that the Korean people are hostile, and by the fact that Washington, according to him, needs better "politics" in the Far East. He warns that Americans "will be forced to wage any war against the Communists anywhere in Asia" with the same "utmost savagery" he alludes to above, unless Washington learns how to find the words and propaganda that will convince the Asia peoples that Washington and Wall Street are in there with flame throwers and bombers only in order to "liberate" them.

LIFE'S REVELATIONS are valuable to all thoughtful Americans, though not altogether in the way it means. Life reveals this week that the refusal to negotiate a peace settlement with the socialist states on any terms whatsoever will bring huge American forces—estimated at 15-20 million—into terrible collision with the entire populations of every Asian country, with colored peoples totalling 800,000,000. And these peoples, seeking their freedom from the alien "white supremacy" oppressor, will surround us with implacable hatred which not even the "utmost savagery" of the white armies, as described by Osborne, will be able to conquer.

It is not Mr. Osborne's discovery that war is a dirty business. That is admitted. But the kind of war he is witnessing in Korea is a war waged by an alien army against an entire and resisting people defending their homes and their freedom. In World War II, the children of Europe and Asia loved us; in Korea, Mr. Osborne says, we are shooting the children down. This is the bitter gulf which separates a just war from an unjust, and hence, inevitably savage one.

MR. OSBORNE PLEADS that "machines can't talk to people, not as we must learn—and learn very soon—to talk to the people of Asia."

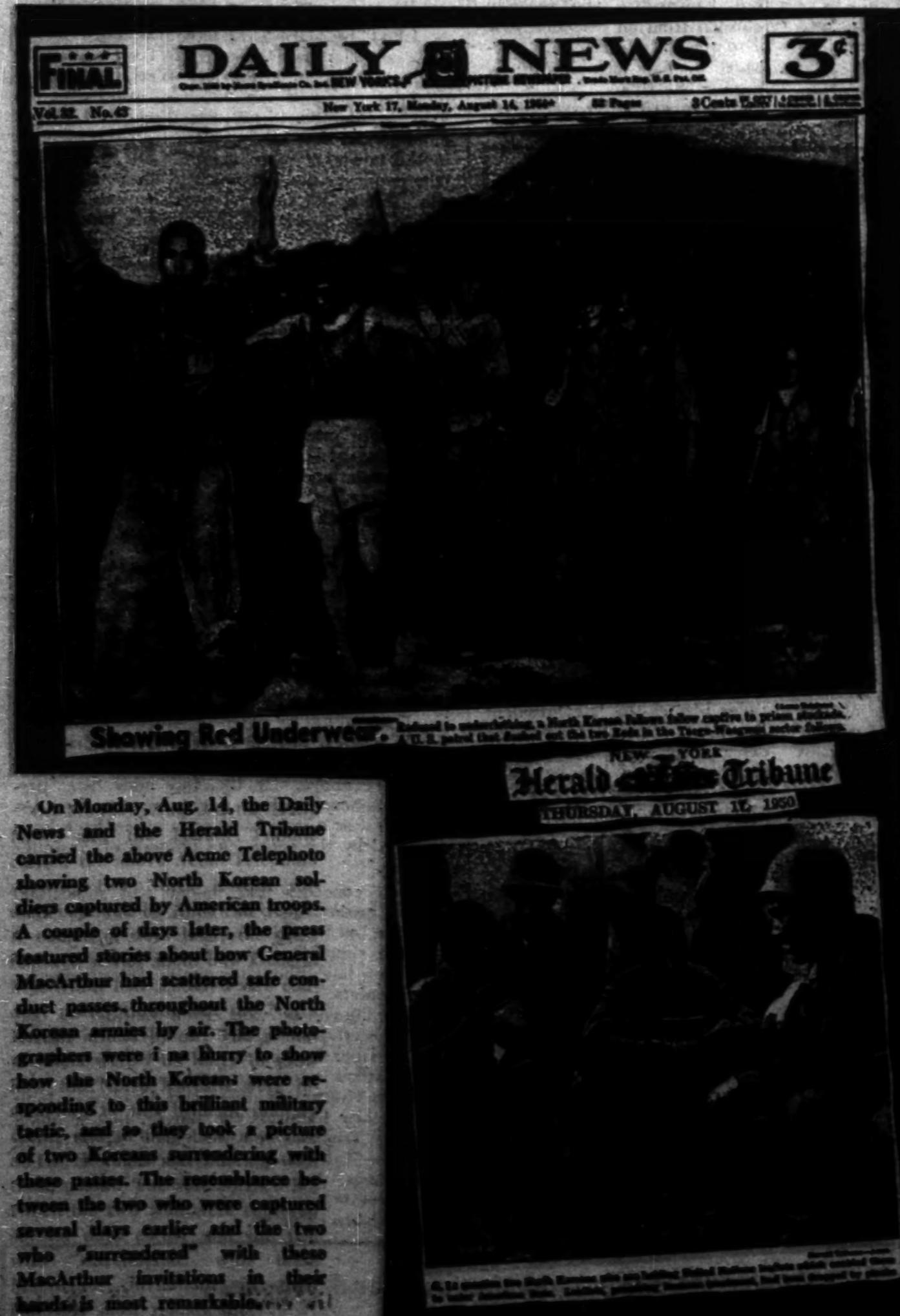
But what will we tell them?

That we will help them to divide up the feudal landlord estates and give the land to the peasants? That we will abolish the usurers, the inhuman slavery of the mines and plantations which are owned by London and Wall Street investors. That we will quit their lands and let them govern themselves as they see fit?

Noneasel Washington's interest in Asia is a predatory economic one; it is aimed at preventing land reform, preventing independence, in order to use these colored millions as cheap laborers "for investments."

Our intervention in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe is bound to collide with the majority of the human race. With tragic results for our country, of which the Korean adventure, as described by Life Magazine, is only a preview.

What American in his right mind can call this a policy of increasing America's security, welfare or happiness?



On Monday, Aug. 14, the Daily News and the Herald Tribune carried the above Acme Telephoto showing two North Korean soldiers captured by American troops. A couple of days later, the press featured stories about how General MacArthur had scattered safe conduct passes throughout the North Korean armies by air. The photographers were in a hurry to show how the North Koreans were responding to this brilliant military tactic, and so they took a picture of two Koreans surrendering with these passes. The resemblance between the two who were captured several days earlier and the two who "surrendered" with these MacArthur invitations in their hands is most remarkable.

Sign for Peace Everywhere

By Telepress

ROME.

ITALY'S TOTAL signatures to the Stockholm appeal stood at over 15 million by Aug. 1, exceeding the objective by one and one-half million.

In Bologna, 45 percent of the population have signed the appeal, with a total of 500,000 signatures. The highest figure has been reached by Milan province, with nearly one million signatures. Naples has obtained 600,000, Genoa 540,000, Modena 300,000, Venice 215,000.

The Puglie region on the Southern Adriatic, the scene of many peasant struggles, has contributed 1,053,000 signatures. This constitutes 50 percent of the population there. So far 498,000 signatures have been collected at Turin, 153,000 at Pisa, 300,000 at Ferrara. In the town of Argenta, in Ferrara province, 5,825 have signed out of a population of 6,200.

It is noteworthy that 10,500,000 signatures were obtained since the beginning of the conflict in Korea.

The success of the peace plebiscite in Italy represents a severe blow to the efforts of the De Gasperi Government to discredit the signature drive through unconstitutional measures and a campaign of lies.

The number of local Peace Committees in Italy has now risen from 15,000 to 17,338, not including the innumerable Peace Committees organized in apartment buildings.

HAVANA.

STUDENTS of the Central University of Venezuela, at a meeting in the University, have gone on record in support of the Stockholm appeal and have set up a University Peace Committee, chaired by Professor Humberto García Arrocha. The Student Center of Journalism at the University has passed a resolution demanding the banning of the atom bomb and calling on all students to sign the Stockholm appeal.

TORONTO.

A DELEGATION of 20 outstanding Canadians will attend the Second World Congress of the Defenders of Peace in Warsaw next October, it was announced by the Canadian Peace Congress. It is expected that the delegation will be able to report that Canada has surpassed its target of half a million signatures to the world peace petition.

Eight more clergymen have added their names to the list of 64 who signed recently from all parts of Canada. In Quebec, the list of town councils which ratified the appeal stood at 70 last week. The mayor of St. Agathe, largest community in the Laurentian mountains of that province, has signed.

Two hundred and sixty Indians of the Peigan reserve in the province of Alberta empowered the principal of a school on the reserve, W. J. Woods, to endorse the petition in their name.

PARIS.

UP TILL NOW 216,452 signatures have been obtained to the Stockholm appeal among Spanish Republican exiles in various parts of the world, Mundo Obrero reports.

The original target was 200,000, but the results so far prove that this target will be greatly surpassed.

In France, the United Socialist Youth of Spain has collected 23,000 signatures from emigre Spanish Republicans.

In Spain itself, despite Franco oppression against the peace partisans, support for the Stockholm appeal is increasing. One of the latest actions is the publication of an underground manifesto in Galicia declaring the support of the Spanish people for the banning of the atom bomb.

HELSINKI.

FINLAND'S LEADING Partisans of Peace is Anna Halttunen, from Tampere in central Finland. Under difficult conditions she has collected more than 2,000 signatures for the Stockholm appeal. In last winter's peace campaign she collected the same number of signatures.

Another outstanding woman partisan is Ellen Salmi, who in the rather reactionary town of Vaasa in eastern Finland, has collected 800 signatures.

VIRGIL

By Leo Kleis



Letters from Readers

Why Communists Lead in Asia

New York City
Editor, Daily Worker:

Read this: "Communism makes progress, when it does, because it attempts to remedy the shocking evils that afflict millions of Asian cultivators; because it tries to provide education and better health. Besides the Communists have worked out effective organization and tactics for guerrilla warfare and for contact with peasants, laborers, young people, women, and small traders. This network of organizations

provides a means of reintegrating the folk society that is in the process of disintegration from the impact of an alien civilization. These, and not propaganda from Russia, are the sources of strength of the Communist movement in southern Asia."

The words come from Dr. Harold H. Fisher, Chairman of the Hoover Institute at Stanford University, who recently returned from an extended tour of southern Asia. They are published in *Far Eastern Survey*, August 16, 1950.

HERBERT APTHEKER

Press Roundup

THE TIMES sounds panicky as it bleats editorially over the "ignorance" of American GIs in Korea who, it admits, are expressing "bitterness and bewilderment" over the war. Lamenting that there has been "pitiful inadequacy" in instilling a fierce anti-Soviet war spirit among the U.S. troops, the Times blames their superiors and the people at home. It quotes the GI who said to a Times correspondent: "Damned if I see why I'm fighting to save this hellhole" with the acid and Wall Street-minded comment that he was showing "tragic ignorance."

THE HERALD TRIBUNE froths at the mouth as it tries to answer the challenge of The Nation which asks in its current issue: "How can a democracy remain if in an excess of zeal it adopts police-state measures to repress Communists?" It is a question that Americans are beginning to ask in increasing numbers but the Republican organ of Big Business which last week urged outlawing of the Communist Party can only shriek "rhetoric."

THE COMPASS' Ted O. Thackrey wants the U.S. to declare itself on objectives in Korea: either to drive the Korean people's army north of the 38th parallel or take over all of Korea? Thackrey seems not so much concerned that imperialist invasion of Korea is a step towards enslaving ALL Korea so much as getting assurances from the Truman - Dulles - MacArthur

aggressors that when American GIs reach a certain "point" (what point, Mr. Thackrey?), they will be "entitled" to say: "Mission accomplished, hello ma, hello pa, we won and I'm on my way home."

THE MIRROR'S Dr. Ruth Alexander comes up with a lulu for the "present predicament" of Wall Street. She recalls a Daily Worker story of Feb. 25, 1943, which reported how former U.S. Ambassador to the USSR Joseph E. Davies, at a Chicago rally, denounced anti-Soviet machinations and slanders and hailed the peace role of the Soviet Union.

So . . . naturally, Dr. Alexander blames the late President Roosevelt for the political debacle of American policy abroad. Nothing like having a seance for a rousing war editorial, is Dr. Alexander's line.

The DAILY NEWS, always on the alert to educate the people into accepting wage cuts, war and fascism, comes up with a glossary of terms as defined by the Monroe Calculating Machine Co. in its house organ, the Ke-note. If you think that dividends, depreciation, assets, earnings left in business (sometimes called "surplus") and working capital are all part of the gravy Big Business gets out of workers, it shows you've been reading the wrong dictionary. All those terms are really methods to spread happiness, cheer, health and comfort among the people by Big Business.

World of Labor

By George Morris

The Next Steps to Shackle the Unions

LABOR LEADERS who are reading their members sweet bedtime fairy tales of the wonderful things being held in storage for them for allowing a union label on the bipartisan "world police" program, are deliberately skipping some true, unpleasant stories. The men who put over the Taft-Hartley Law, far from inclining to its repeal, are now working up steam for new and more drastic legislation to collar labor unions.

The central objective now of big business, for which the big-moneyed propaganda machine is being oiled up, is to place the trade unions under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act to "fragmentize" and pulverize their strength. The plan is to ban national bargaining or a uniform contract deadline. Even a national wage policy by a union would be banned on the ground that such would be a trust practice. Courts would have the power to order dissolution of national unions whose power is deemed an infringement upon interstate commerce.

Those proposals aren't law. In fact they might have been in the Taft-Hartley Law but for a single vote in the Senate in 1947. Also, as many know, for a long time labor unions were held subject to the Sherman Law and were penalized under it.

The point is that those who have long plotted for the measure now feel the moment is opportune to give labor "the works." They feel that wartime hysteria (which labor leaders helped to whip up) will practically stifle the voice of the trade unions as anti-labor propaganda is dished out in the name of "defense."

LEST READERS THINK the above is just dope copy, let me cite a series of three articles by William N. Scott in Barron's Weekly, most authoritative voice of big business, especially the banking interests. Scott says there is "hardly a more serious domestic problem than the increase in the power of labor unions." He weeps that "the employer has lost much of his power to resist." From that stems all our ills, especially inflation, says Scott, and the possible threat of a situation in which "only a government with great powers of coercion will be able to keep the great trade unions in line."

For the good of the nation, therefore, Scott proposes laws to prescribe bargaining procedure, applicable under the Sherman Act. Contracts should be made "with only one employer."

Giving an example in coal, Scott says a quarter or a third of the industry would be permitted to bargain "provided the several labor contracts terminated at least three months apart." Under such circumstances, the mine union "would strike a little less freely," says Scott, while the employers "would put up more of a fight."

THE AFL OR CIO as such would be stripped to the function held by the NAM or the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. Therefore, "just as business organizations are forbidden to discuss price policies, so these labor organizations should be forbidden to map wage campaigns in common."

In addition to the ban on nationwide bargaining, financial aid by parent or sister organizations should be forbidden to strikers. Scott is still not sure whether unions would be fully cut down under the above. He therefore adds that "particular national unions might have to be dissolved just as certain trade associations have been dissolved by the courts" on grounds of "restraint of trade."

Scott concedes that unions will stand 100 percent against such an "improvement" in labor relations, but he adds "the Taft-Hartley Act shows that the support of enough of the people" can put over a law although "opposed 100 percent by union leaders."

The above, as wonderboy Reuther or old muddle-head Dan Tobin would say "is ingratitude to labor in this hour of crisis." But that is how matters stand, brothers and sisters. The Murrys, Greens, Reuthers and Dubinskys built among their followers the illusion that a union label on Truman's pro-war policy would bring repeal of Taft-Hartley and truckloads of other good things. But the real effect of that policy was to create the conditions favorable for an all-out anti-labor offensive.

COMING: The Biggest War Profiteer . . . by Art Shields . . . In the weekend Worker

Daily Worker

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Editor
John Gates _____ Associate Editor
Milton Howard _____ Managing Editor
Alan Max _____ Washington Editor
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Philip Barr _____

Daily Worker, New York, Monday, August 21, 1950

Supreme Loyalty to America

THE DESIRE FOR PEACE will not and cannot be downed in our country.

Let the radio hucksters sell us war along with soap and hair oil. Let the press holler its head off about our "grave peril" at the hands of "Communist aggression." Sure, it spreads confusion. But it cannot kill the deep-seated common sense of the people.

It cannot explain why the whole world must live in dread of new atomic Hiroshimas, why the Korean war cannot be mediated in the UN, why Washington and Moscow cannot find a peaceful solution to their differences. Moscow has proposed that North and South Korean officials be called in to the UN to state their case, and to let the world work out a peaceful solution. Washington refuses to consider this under any circumstances. The world asks, "Why? Why?"

THE WELL-KNOWN writer, Robert Sherwood, blames the war danger on "Russia's intransigence." But where is the intransigence in the UN? Does it come from the Soviet Union's offer to call in BOTH SIDES, and for the UN to issue a "cease-fire" order pending negotiation? Or is the intransigence in Warren Austin's latest announcement that our armies will have to impose upon ALL Korea, by flame and death, the universally hated police state of Syngman Rhee?

Is it "intransigence" when the Soviet Union proposes that all A-bombs, including its own, be outlawed, and the UN be empowered to guarantee this ban by worldwide UN inspection? Is it "intransigence" when the entire Soviet government signs the peace pledge and thereby declares TO ITS OWN PEOPLE that any government, including itself, using the A-bomb first shall be considered a criminal in the eyes of mankind? Why does Washington not only refuse to do this, but actually persecutes and arrests Americans who ask this interdiction of new Hiroshimas?

Four thousand New York seamen have signed the appeal to ban the A-bomb. This is indeed, as Marcel Scherer, Labor Peace Conference coordinator, said, "an act of supreme loyalty to the best interests of the United States."

In signing for peace, they challenge the Sherwoods. They challenge the shameful Gestapo-like wave of firings on the waterfront in which the Joe Curran mob, the ship owners and the Navy brass cooperate to hunt out "security risks." A "security risk" is an American who won't swallow the malarkey about "inevitable war."

SELF-SEEKERS ARE running for cover exactly the way they did in Hitler's Germany of 1933. Irwin Shaw, playwright, fears the FBI because he wrote an anti-war play, *Bury the Dead*, in 1935. He has ordered the play's withdrawal. He says it is "naive" to want peace in 1950. It is "moral corruption," he says to "wave peace pledges and petitions while Communist guns are killing American soldiers." Substitute the word "German" for "American" in that sentence, and you have the alibi with which the German intellectuals began to shout "Heil" from 1933 onward.

In his frantic fear of the FBI's terrorism against peace, Irwin Shaw wants us to forget that it is precisely to stop the killing of American soldiers that millions of Americans today strive for a peaceful solution of the Korean question and of all other international questions. To preserve his private comforts, Irwin Shaw is preaching to America the fatal doctrine of the "inevitable atomic war" with the socialist states.

FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINE leading churchmen have just issued a public appeal for UN negotiation of the Korean question as outlined in the Nehru proposal. Stalin has accepted that peace offer; but Washington spurns it with contempt.

Why? Because, says the Washington columnist of the highly conservative Philadelphia paper, The Evening Bulletin, "military chiefs dread even the remote possibility of mediation in Korea."

The big corporations NEED WAR and MORE WAR to justify their militarization of the United States. If war subsides, they move swiftly to FOMENT IT AGAIN.

It is against this manufactured war hysteria that all American patriots are fighting today, despite rising persecution. Debs was hounded in 1917; but was proved right in 1920. It won't take that long for history to confirm the peace patriots of 1950.



—By Gabriel, London Daily Worker

McCune Refutes Austin On 'Freedom' in So. Korea

By Max Gordon

(Third of a series on Prof. George M. McCune's book, "Korea Today")

WARREN AUSTIN, stuffed-shirt New England politician who serves as U.S. spokesman in the UN Security Council, declaimed the other day about how the "free" part of Korea was the American-occupied South, while North Korea was the "slave part." This mumbo-jumbo is, of course, part of the official policy of deliberate (and murderous) deceit and hypocrisy typical of the morality of our politicians.

The late Prof. George M. McCune, former State Department adviser on Korea and a top expert on that country, describes in his recent book just how "free" South Korea was under American occupation, as compared with North Korea.

Here, for instance, is how he describes the treatment of the trade union movement in South Korea:

"While purporting to inculcate the principles of trade unionism, Military Government at the same time sometimes deprived Korean workers of many legitimate and fundamental rights exercised by American labor. It was prone to take a conservative or oppressive stand in the increasing labor difficulties generated by the inflation and the very troubled waters of Korean politics. The rightist controlled police and rightist private organizations engaged in open terrorism of striking workers. By 1947 such tactics had succeeded in the almost complete suppression of Chum Pyung (All-Korea Labor Council) activity."

Prof. McCune describes the visit of a two-man delegation of the World Federation of Trade Unions in 1947—one of them the extreme right-wing CIO official Willard Townsend—who "declared that workers are being subjected to conditions which are incredible in this 20th century of civilization."

An "extreme" right-wing outfit, fostered by the fascist Syngman Rhee regime, became that government's "semi-official labor front," McCune reports. He describes how it was used to suppress the efforts of South Korean workers to ease somewhat the incredible starvation and oppression suffered by them.

This, then, is the "free Korea" of which Austin, John Foster Dulles, Dean Acheson and the rest of the massive hypocrites boast.

What was the union set-up in North Korea, the "slave" part of that land? Again let's turn to McCune, labelled even by the war press as the nation's foremost Korean expert.

"Naturally in a state in which power was supposed to emanate from the workers, the relationship of labor organizations and the government was very close," he writes. But where in the South, power was in the hands of a big business clique which suppressed working class de-

mands, in the North, in "all phases of the relationships between worker organization and the state, the attitude was deliberately partisan and distinctly in contrast to judicial and remote role which American Military Government sought to play in South Korea."

At the end of 1947, McCune reports, 380,000 out of 430,000 workers in North Korea belonged to trade unions. He devotes three pages to recounting the advanced social and labor legislation passed by the North Korean People's Government, considerably more advanced than our own here in America, as contrasted with South Korea's "incredible conditions in the 20th century of civilization."

No doubt Mr. Austin and the sponsors were referring to the "freedom" from a job given the worker in South Korea, while the North Korean was "enslaved" to employment.

"The May, 1949, census reported 889,169 unemployed persons in South Korea. Informed official sources believed the actual number of unemployed might be nearly double this figure," the McCune book notes.

But in North Korea: "As to unemployment (Labor) Director Oh stated that North Korea did not have any. On the contrary, we have a shortage of workers in North Korea because we are expanding our industry. We need 13,000,000 work-days more than we have just to reconstruct our bridges and roads. This means we can absorb 45,000 more workers just for this reconstruction."

In previous articles I quoted extensively from Prof. McCune to show the profound difference between the political freedom given the Korean people in the North and the political oppression of the South. Let me just add one statement in summary.

There was "considerable evidence," Prof. McCune writes, "to indicate that the Russians did actually permit the Koreans of their choice to exercise real authority, whereas in the American zone, the Korean employees of Military Government were allowed little power and no authority."

As shown in previous articles, the North Korean regime and masses of South Koreans, including right-wing leaders, sought to get together to form a united, democratic, independent regime. They were blocked by the champions of a "free Korea," the Military Government, which destroyed every

effort at peaceful unification and independence, making an eventual war inevitable.

The champions of "free Korea" make a fetish of "elections" which, to them, formally decide everything, regardless of how fake they are in content. Thus, the AMG sought to legalize its arch-reactionary Syngman Rhee regime, foisted on the South Koreans by AMG appointment, through an Assembly election in 1946. Prof. McCune confesses it was a farce.

"... it was quite obvious to all observers that the election was undemocratic and superficial. In most areas there was literally no election at all—the village headman simply acted as spokesman for his constituents. In other areas, the election rules were the same as those which had been used by the Japanese administration — only taxpayers and landlords voted."

AMG recognized the election was farcical, so to cover up it "appointed" some Assembly members to give the Assembly more political "balance." After the appointments, 55 out of 85 members of the Assembly were still right-wingers despite the admittedly left-wing temper of the people.

The UN-sponsored election in 1948 was no better. Unofficial observers, according to McCune, "maintained that the elections were conducted in an atmosphere of terrorism." He recounts some of the terrorism and fraud, and notes that the UN Commission was totally inadequate to judge the election.

This, then, is the "free" part of Korea of which Austin dares to boast in the Security Council, one which is dominated by terror, suppression of unions, bloody "elections" far outstripping in fraud those of Boss Tweed's day, a fascist regime foisted on the people by reactionary American brass.

It has one attribute of "freedom," Wall Street-style, not enjoyed by North Korea. In North Korea, the land was distributed, and wealth liberated from the Japanese nationalized, to be used by the people. It was not "free" for exploitation by big business—Korean or American.

In South Korea, land and capital seized from the Japanese was "free" to be taken over by American capital. This is the sole definition of "freedom," as far as Austin and his masters are concerned.

Harriman Once Admitted Opposing Colonial Liberty

By Art Shields

W. Averell Harriman, the banker who visited Korea last week as President Truman's representative, once expressed himself strongly against the freedom of colonial peoples in the East. Harriman's views on colonial oppression were given to the publisher of the Wall Street Journal in a confidential chat many years ago. And they make significant reading today as this international banker helps MacArthur and Dulles to set American war policies in Asia.

The chat was jotted down in short hand notes later the same day by C. W. Barron, the publisher, and was eventually included in Barron's book of Wall Street reminiscences—*They Told Barron*.

YACHTING TRIP

Harriman had just come back from a half year's yachting trip in the East when he sat down with Barron. The young multi-millionaire had just taken over the Hawaiian-American Steamship Co. with its Far Eastern connections. And he was looking for new investment opportunities in the rich Orient that he had visited years before with his late father, E. H. Harriman, the famous "robber baron" of Wall Street.

He came back hungry for the riches he had inspected, but troubled by the talk of colonial freedom.

The promise the Democratic Party had made to free the Filipinos was making trouble for business, he complained.

Harriman's remarks, as quoted by Barron, follow. The interview is dated New York, Aug. 27, 1920.

"I have just returned from a six months' trip to the Philippines," remarked Harriman. "The fertility



W. AVERELL HARRIMAN
Greed for Colonies

of these islands is astounding. No richer lands exist on the globe. In the Southern islands we put on board the yacht pineapples of delicious flavor, weighing 18 pounds each. They lasted us many days.

"Out of 120,000 square miles only 12 percent is under cultivation. The forests supply a wonderful variety of wood of the great

est value if it could be had in our cities."

Then Harriman indicated his fear that the Filipinos may get this wealth for themselves.

"The development of the Philippines," he continued, "is retarded by our government and its mismanagement and three lines in the Democratic platform, which declare for handing back the islands to the Filipinos."

This freedom plank was a dim echo of the strong "anti-imperialist" plank of the Democrats almost a generation before, when they denounced the war of intervention in the Philippines.

And Harriman—although nominally a Democrat—had no use for anti-imperialist phrases.

Harriman went on to tell Barron that "capital cannot be invested in the (Philippines) with any promise of security."

Not while the danger existed that the people would take over the country for themselves and develop the country for their own welfare.

Harriman feels the same way today about Korea and Formosa. So does General MacArthur, who also has huge investments in the Far East.

When the international banker and the millionaire general met last week they were conferring on ways of saving their loot from the people.

469 Clergy

(Continued from Page 2)

Grant, Witness book editor, said, in signing the plea, that he was "doing so to support the program of Premier Nehru and the 10-point program of Trygve Lie, UN secretary.

Text of the statement and the complete list of signers were sent to Lie, President Truman, Secretary of State Dean Acheson, Warren Austin, U. S. Delegate on the Security Council, and Jacob Malik, president of the Security Council.

"We Christians, ministers and church members," the signatories said, "recognize the challenge to Christian leadership at this crucial point in world history. We favor every effort in the direction of peaceful settlement in Korea, such as the proposals of Premier Nehru, which include the recommendation that the representative of the Chinese People's Republic be seated in the United Nations in accordance with the Charter, and other steps necessary to restore the United Nations as an effective agency of mediation."

URGE POSITIVE EFFORT

The 469 leading church dignitaries took note of the "dangerously pessimistic and warlike" atmosphere in the United States, and insisted on a "positive effort by the American people" to reconcile differences between this country and other nations so as to "create a climate which will constrain our government to give fuller support to attempts at peaceful settlement in Korea."

Reaffirming its hope in the UN to settle "conflicts like that in Korea" by means other than war, the church statement warned that "if we do not will the means, we do not will the end."

"As men and women of the church," it said, "we pledge our active support of the World Council's call for negotiation through the United Nations to bring peace in Korea."

The denominations whose leaders endorsed the "just settlement" call and Nehru's plan to seat the Chinese People's Republic in the UN are the Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Con-

gregationalists, Reformed, Evangelical and Reformed, Unitarians, A.M.E., Society of Friends, Disciples, Church of the Brethren, Lutheran, Evangelical United Brethren, Community, Universalist, Seventh Day Adventist, Church of God, Commandment Keepers, R.Z.U.A., Old Catholic, Church of All Nations, and six church leaders listed under the heading "No Denomination Given."

Since Aug. 16, four leading Episcopalians, including Bishop Dagwell of Oregon and Prof. F. C. Grant of the Union Theological Seminary, 14 high ranking Methodists and one California Baptist leader, have signed the statement.

BROOKLYN APPEAL

The nationwide peace call of the World Council of Churches and the Episcopal Church statement was released on the heels of another inspiring peace message which is setting a groundswell in Brooklyn. Initiated by Rabbi Harry Halpern of the East Midwood Jewish Center, a group of clergymen, educators, businessmen and professionals in Brooklyn, have issued an "Appeal for Peace."

This appeal call "upon individuals and leaders from all walks of life to sponsor a Brooklyn-wide organization that will become a means to give expression, with the people of Brooklyn, to our overwhelming desire for peace." The Appeal recognizes differences among the signers and the people on the responsibility for the cold war and acknowledges "differing judgments on many of the policies

(Continued on Page 9)

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Atlanta

(Continued from Page 1)
"would tend to confuse the national situation" and would be "of no real value" in Atlanta.

The substitute resolution however repeated the false charge that the Communist Party was "subversive" and asked the police to watch alleged Communist Party members and report them to the FBI.

Homer Chase, state chairman of the Communist Party, tried to speak. Council Chairman Ed A. Gilliam would not let him discuss the issues, however.

The defeat of the anti-Communist ordinance was a sharp disappointment to A. E. Luke, Commander of the Atlanta Post of the American Legion, and Marion Boswell and Bill Todd, past commanders. All had come to urge passage.

The defeat followed an active civil liberties' campaign by the Communist Party and other supporters of freedom.

The Atlanta Journal reported there had been a wide distribution of a leaflet against the ordinance some time before.

The leaflet bore the name and address of the Communist Party of Atlanta, and said in part:

"This ordinance was written by Bull Connor, police chief of Birmingham, Ala. Connor's police murdered 13 Negro people in six weeks during 1949. Connor is known as a Klansman and a Dixiecrat. He is responsible for keeping large numbers of white workers from voting in Birmingham."

"The issue is free speech. The issue is your right to disagree with Truman on Korea. The question to be decided is—do you want Atlanta police and Bull Connor to say who you can talk to, what you can read, what you can think?"

"Remember, anyone who by their silence aids this fascist ordinance is helping to bring fascism and Dixiecrat rule to Atlanta."

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 20.—Mayor Hixon has asked Assistant City Attorney Mariscano to prepare an anti-Communist ordinance modelled after the Birmingham, Ala., measure. The ordinance would provide a maximum sentence of 90 days in prison or a \$500 fine or both for any person identified by the police as a "Communist" found within the city limits.

A similar ordinance was passed recently by Lakeland, Florida.

CARROLLTON, Ga., Aug. 20.—The bond of \$1,000 posted by Homer Chase, state chairman of the Communist Party, who was beaten up by several men here last week, was ordered forfeited by Superior Court Judge Samuel Boykin.

Chase's arrest was also ordered. Chase was convicted here recently on framed charges of contempt of court and sentenced to 20 days in jail. He denounced the court's action in railroading Charles Henderson, a Negro who was sentenced to death on a charge of killing a student. Chase had denounced the unfairness of the trial.

Chase was beaten on the streets when he came to appear in the contempt case. The sheriff then announced that he would not give Chase protection.

The Court then ordered Chase

to appear in Carrollton yesterday to show cause why his bail should not be revoked on the pretense that he was a "menace to security."

Chase's arrest was ordered when he did not appear today. The Court also ordered the arrest of Jim R. Kamm of Atlanta, who had been convicted with him and did not appear yesterday.

Chase is a veteran of two wars. He fought in Spain with the Abraham Lincoln Brigade against fascism, and fought as a paratrooper in the invasion of Hitler Germany.

Progressives

(Continued from Page 2)
they charge, that the Attorney-General cites as endangering "national security."

"If men can be stripped of their right to bail merely because they oppose government policy, then the liberties of all Americans can be destroyed. If the great guarantees of the Bill of Rights can be suspended in these cases, they can be denied to every citizen who dares speak out against his government."

Another demand for continuation of bail for the 11 Communist leaders came from the Farmer-Trade Union Council of New York and New Jersey.

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DAILY WORKER ADVERTISING DEPT.

Belgium

(Continued from Page 3) were demanding swift apprehension of the fascist killers. In Seine, factory walls were posted with notices reading: "Lehaut has been murdered by Leo-Reists" (a term used for the joint conspiracy of Reist supporters of Hitler and the King Leopold followers).

"Seven coal mines and three metallurgical works in the Liege district were shut down by protesting workers and at Charleroi, center of electrical and steel production, thousands of workers downed tools. The Liege City Council ordered all flags in the city to be flown at half-mast.

Despite the government's statements, Edgar Lalmont, secretary-general of the Belgian Communist Party, declared the Party was relying on the workers and its mem-

bers to settle accounts with the murderers and not on the government. The Communist Party blamed the pro-Leopoldists for the death of Lehaut and issued a manifesto calling for huge demonstrations throughout the nation against the crime.

The Communist paper *Le Drapeau Rouge*, in a special edition, today said:

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Zero Hour

(Continued from Page 3) Republican deal on police-state measures was sounded today by former Rep. Jerry J. O'Connell, chairman of the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill.

The Administration, seeking to gain the credit for any police-state legislation rammed through Congress, has introduced President Truman's own proposal. At \$4051, the proposals are "in many respects even worse than the original Mundt Bill," O'Connell explained.

Against the background of the Mundt-Ferguson bill and an earlier measure introduced by Sen. Pat McCarran (D-Nev.), Truman's

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Soviet Theatres For Children Mark 30th Anniversary

By Mikhail Dolgopolov

MOSCOW.

Prerevolutionary Russia had no special theaters for children and young people. Matinees were sometimes given for young audiences, at which either classical plays or fairy tales were presented. As a rule, these matinees for children came during the school holidays and were motivated chiefly by commercial considerations. Besides, prices for tickets were so high that only the children of the well-to-do were able to attend.

The Great October Revolution placed before the theater a task new in principle: to incarnate in scenes and characters the life of the people in a profound and versatile manner, to make theatrical art the property of and accessible to millions of spectators.

Inspired by the socialist revolution, armed with the most advanced world outlook—the theory of Marxism-Leninism—the workers of the Russian stage created the eminent Soviet theater—a source of glory and pride to the peoples of the land of socialism.

THE SOVIET theater for children and adolescents is a product of the Great October Revolution, and its successes are an inseparable part of the successes of Soviet theatrical art as a whole. For the first time in the

history of the professional theater, the Soviet children's theater approached audiences from a pedagogical point of view.

The fundamental ideological principle underlying the Soviet theater for children is communist education of the rising generation. Comprehensive aid and support from the Soviet Government and constant creative ties with the schools have resulted in the children's theater rightfully taking an honorable place in the system of public education in the Soviet Union.

THE FIRST children's theaters were established almost simultaneously in both Moscow and Leningrad 30 years ago. The first performance given by these theaters strikingly demonstrated that the art of the children's theater is as lofty and responsible an art as that of the theater for adults. It is no wonder that the great Stanislavsky insisted that the actor's art must be the same for children as for adults, but better. This sentiment of the outstanding reformer of the theater became the rule in all the work of the new theaters to which the October Revolution gave birth.

With each passing year the network of children's theaters in the Soviet Union has expanded. Now there are theaters for children in the capitals of all the 16 Union



Republics and in many other large cities throughout the country. These theaters present plays in the Russian, Ukrainian, Georgian, Azerbaijan, Armenian, Uzbek and other languages of the peoples of the USSR.

THE PLAYS staged at the children's theaters tell of the heroic feats of the Soviet fighting men who defended the Motherland during the years of the Great Patriotic War. Pages of the revolutionary past are unfolded on the stage, recalling the times when the fathers and grandfathers of the present young spectators fought for the freedom and happiness of the people, for the first socialist society, the beautiful land of socialism of today.

An important place in the repertoire of the children's theaters is occupied by plays depicting the life of the Soviet school. The children's theater teaches the young Soviet citizen lofty patriotism and the character building traits of honesty and frankness; it teaches him to be industrious, shows him how to make friends and how to master science profoundly and seriously, so that when he completes his education he will be a useful member of Soviet society. Those who work in the Soviet children's theater have every right to feel that their art is of direct assistance to the educational work that is carried on in the Soviet schools.

Among those who write for the children's theaters are many leading Soviet playwrights. In their plays they resolve important political and moral problems in an entertaining form comprehensible to the young spectator.

DURING THE PAST two or three years almost all the Soviet theaters for children and adolescents have presented plays like The Young Guard, adapted from A. Fadeyev's novel of the same name, A Tale About Truth by M. Aliger, two plays by S. Mikhailov, Red Tie and I Want to Go Home,

New China to Publish 200 Million Volumes in 1950

PEKING, Aug. 20.—Three thousand books in 200,000,000 volumes will have been printed by the end of 1950, said Hu Yu-chih, Director of the Publications Administration of the Central People's Government, at a publications conference recently held here.

Figures given at this conference, which was attended by representatives of state publishing concerns and those run jointly by public and private capital, showed that there were 1,057 publishing and retail bookshops in the 11 big cities at the end of March. The New China Book Co. had altogether 945 branches throughout the country, most of which had been opened during the past 18 months.

In the first quarter of this year, 878 new books have been published in East China, North China and Northeast China. Total number of volumes printed during the same period amounted to over 52,000,000; of these 77.2 percent were textbooks.

V. Lyubimova's Snowball, A. Strukov's Sparrow Hills, I. Irshnikova's Somewhere in Siberia, and The Little Green Trunk by L. Vasilenko.

How many interesting, deeply moving problems the theaters present in these performances! How could Soviet children fail to be moved by plays which describe the wonderful courage and selflessness of members of the Leninist-Stalinist Young Communist League during the Great Patriotic War, or plays telling about the inspired labor of boys and girls at the Soviet trade schools, who during the war years helped the adults to produce weapons for the fighting men?

How could young Soviet citizens remain indifferent to the fate of Soviet children whom the fascists drove into Germany and who are now being forcibly detained in "orphanages" especially established for this purpose in Western Germany?

Soviet playwrights reveal to the children the rich and broad path that lies before man in socialist society; they describe the joys of pure friendship and the readiness of comrades to help one another, they mirror the happy life that children lead in the Soviet country.

FAIRY TALES are always favorites with the young theatergoer. The repertoire of Soviet children's theaters includes tales like The Little Hunchbacked Horse, Geese and Swans, Little Scarlet Flower, Cinderella, The Tale of Prince Ivan and Vasilisa the Beautiful and many others.

Older school children enjoy the finest of Russian and foreign classical plays, such as Gogol's The Inspector-General, Boris Godunov by Pushkin, Ostrovsky's Poverty Is No Crime, Leo Tolstoy's The Fruits of Enlightenment, and stage adaptations of Cervantes' Don Quixote, Mark Twain's Tom Sawyer, Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin, Schiller's tragedy The Robbers and Moliere's comedy Tartuffe.

THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT and the Communist Party display constant interest in the development of the children's theater. Stalin Prizes have often been awarded to men and women prominent in the children's theater, and many of them bear the high titles of People's Artist and Honored Artist.

Last year a Stalin Prize went to the children's writer V. Lyubimova for her play Snowball; this year S. Mikhailov was awarded the prize named after the great Stalin for I Want To Go Home, a Stalin Prize also went to stage director Alexander Bryanov, People's Artist of the RSFSR and one of the best-known men in the world of the children's theater, who is the founder of the Leningrad Theater of the Young Spectator, one of the oldest children's theaters in the Soviet Union.

The children's theaters are staffed by splendid, close-knit companies of actors and stagecraftsmen who are devoting their lives to the noble work of the cultural development of children and adolescents.

THE PROSPECTS for the further growth of the children's theater in the Soviet Union are enormous and truly fascinating. Young playwrights are joining the ranks of those writing for the children's theater, and the repertoire is being enriched with new productions.

Children's literature and drama again were a center of attention at the recent plenum of the Union of Soviet Writers. At the plenum men and women active in the Soviet literary world pledged to bend their efforts to create new works of high artistic merit for Soviet children and adolescents.

The children's theaters of the Soviet land are honorably carrying out the task of the communist education of the growing generation. Their noble art is improving and increasingly flourishing from year to year.

RADIO

WMCN — 570 kc. WINE — 1220 kc. WNLB — 2000 kc.
WNGO — 820 kc. WWD — 1220 kc. WNWZ — 1220 kc.
WOR — 110 kc. WCRB — 1220 kc. WOT — 1220 kc.
WZB — 110 kc. WNEW — 1220 kc. WQER — 1220 kc.
WNTG — 220 kc. WLN — 1220 kc.

MORNING

9:00-WOR—Harry Hammock
WJZ—Breakfast Club
WCBS—This is New York
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—Plate Personalities
9:45-WCRB—Mamas Goes A-Shopping
WQER—Composers Varieties
10:00-WNLB—Welcome Travellers
WOR—Harry Glancous
WZB—My True Story
WNEW—Sing Crosby Show
WNLB—Morning Melodies
10:15-WOR—Martha Deane Program
WCRB—Arthur O'Leary Show
10:30-WHEDC—Double or Nothing
WZB—Betty Crocker Minutes
11:00-WHEDC—We Love and Learn
WOR—News: Prentiss Bassett
WQER—News: Alma Detompe
11:15-WHEDC—Report from Postman
WCRB—Miss Valley Show
11:30-WHEDC—Jack Nichols
WZB—Quick as a Flash, Quiz
WCRB—Sandman
11:45-WNLB—David Harum
WCRB—Summary

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNYC—Midday Symphony
WOR—Kate Smith
WHEDC—News: Sweet
WZB—Lunchroom Club
WCRB—Woody Warren
WCRB—Miss London Concert
12:15-WCRB—Aunt Jessie
WCRB—Sketch Headress
12:30-WCRB—Lunch at Gail's
12:45-WCRB—Our Gal Sunday
1:00-WHEDC—Mary Margaret McBride
WZB—News
WCRB—Big Sister
WNYC—Music
WQER—News: Midday Symphony
1:15-WZB—Dandy Craig
1:30-WCRB—Young Dr. Malissa
WOR—The Answer Man
1:45-WCRB—The Guiding Light
WNYC—Weather Report—Clouds
2:00-WHEDC—Double or Nothing
WCRB—Ladies' Fair
WZB—Welcome to Hollywood
WCRB—Sound Miss Burton
WQER—Record Review
2:15-WCRB—Perry Mason
2:30-WHEDC—Live Like a Millionaire
WCRB—Queen for a Day
WZB—Chance for a Lifetime
WCRB—This is Nota Drake
WNYC—Symphony Matinee
WQER—Curtain at 2:30
2:45-WCRB—The Brighter Day—Sketch
WQER—Today in Music
3:00-WHEDC—Life Can Be Beautiful
WCRB—Second Home
WCRB—Home and Garden
WCRB—Home Free Readers
WQER—News: Symphonie Matinee
3:15-WHEDC—Road to Life
WCRB—Hilltop House
3:30-WHEDC—Young's Family
WCRB—Tales That Thrill
WCRB—Beautiful Club
WCRB—Wholes Take All
3:45-WHEDC—Night in Hollywood
3:55-WCRB—Critic Adore
4:00-WHEDC—Tuesday with
WCRB—Barbara Miller Show
WCRB—Famous Advertising
WCRB—Dr. J. D. Ross
WNYC—Theater Music
WCRB—News: Second Show
4:15-WHEDC—Stella Dallas
4:30-WHEDC—Lorraine Jones
WCRB—Dear Cannon
WZB—Conversation with Casey
WQER—Deems Taylor Concert
4:45-WHEDC—Terror: Whistle Blowers
WZB—Paul Baran
5:00-WHEDC—Here's Our Martha
WCRB—Body Snatchers Show
WZB—Golf Tournament
WCRB—Continental Melodies
WCRB—Gals' Brass
5:15-WHEDC—Police Story Line
WCRB—Second Show
5:30-WHEDC—Just Plain Folk



WOR—Lester Spiegelberg
WCRB—Supernova
WCRB—Cocktail Time
WCRB—Hits and Misses
5:45-WHEDC—Front Page Forum

EVERYDAY

6:00-WHEDC—Kenneth Gangelhart
WCRB—Miss Jackson
WCRB—News
WCRB—News: Music to Remember
6:15-WHEDC—Sports
WCRB—Bob Hope, Interviews
WCRB—Doris Day, George
6:30-WCRB—Sports Reporters
WCRB—Tim and Jim Digest
WCRB—Don Murray
WCRB—Herb Sheldon Show
6:45-WHEDC—Steve Starrett
WCRB—Stan Lerner
WCRB—Lowell Thomas
7:00-WHEDC—One Man's Family
WCRB—Eddie Hill
WCRB—Gerry Moore Show
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WCRB—News: Kenneth Artiles
WCRB—Robert F. Durleigh
WCRB—Answer Man
WCRB—Elmer Davis
7:30-WCRB—Lynn Baggett
WCRB—Jacques Sung
WCRB—Variety

7:45-WHEDC—Mindy Carson
WCRB—A. L. Alexander, Poems
WCRB—Larry Leamer
7:55-WHEDC—The Edith Head Show
WCRB—Edith Head
WCRB—Alice Adams
WCRB—Star Thinks

8:00-WHEDC—Marilyn Bell
WCRB—Crime Fighter
WCRB—Broadway's My Beat
WCRB—Henry Taylor, Show
WNYC—Musical Programs
8:30-WHEDC—Musical Programs
WCRB—Master of Mystery
WCRB—The Many Colors
WCRB—Gallagher Concert
8:45-WCRB—Karma News Roundup
WCRB—Oscar's Oscar Awards
WCRB—Award of America
WCRB—Let's Celebrate

9:00-WCRB—United Nations Series
WNYC—Musical Programs
WCRB—Music in Latin America
WCRB—Paula Roberts
9:15-WHEDC—What's Cookin'
WCRB—What's Cookin'

9:30-WHEDC—Karma News Roundup
WCRB—Oscar's Oscar Awards
WCRB—Award of America
WCRB—Let's Celebrate

10:00-WCRB—United Nations Series
WNYC—Musical Programs
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WCRB—Award of America
WCRB—Let's Celebrate

V. Lyubimova's Snowball, A. Strukov's Sparrow Hills, I. Irshnikova's Somewhere in Siberia, and The Little Green Trunk by L. Vasilenko.

How many interesting, deeply moving problems the theaters present in these performances! How could Soviet children fail to be moved by plays which describe the wonderful courage and selflessness of members of the Leninist-Stalinist Young Communist League during the Great Patriotic War, or plays telling about the inspired labor of boys and girls at the Soviet trade schools, who during the war years helped the adults to produce weapons for the fighting men?

How could young Soviet citizens remain indifferent to the fate of Soviet children whom the fascists drove into Germany and who are now being forcibly detained in "orphanages" especially established for this purpose in Western Germany?

How could young Soviet citizens remain indifferent to the fate of Soviet children whom the fascists drove into Germany and who are now being forcibly detained in "orphanages" especially established for this purpose in Western Germany?

FAIRY TALES are always favorites with the young theatergoer. The repertoire of Soviet children's theaters includes tales like The Little Hunchbacked Horse, Geese and Swans, Little Scarlet Flower, Cinderella, The Tale of Prince Ivan and Vasilisa the Beautiful and many others.

Older school children enjoy the finest of Russian and foreign classical plays, such as Gogol's The Inspector-General, Boris Godunov by Pushkin, Ostrovsky's Poverty Is No Crime, Leo Tolstoy's The Fruits of Enlightenment, and stage adaptations of Cervantes' Don Quixote, Mark Twain's Tom Sawyer, Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin, Schiller's tragedy The Robbers and Moliere's comedy Tartuffe.

Children's literature and drama again were a center of attention at the recent plenum of the Union of Soviet Writers. At the plenum men and women active in the Soviet literary world pledged to bend their efforts to create new works of high artistic merit for Soviet children and adolescents.

The children's theaters of the Soviet land are honorably carrying out the task of the communist education of the growing generation. Their noble art is improving and increasingly flourishing from year to year.

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British Films Are In a Sorry Condition

Speech delivered by Ralph Bond, British Documentary Film Director and Producer at the 5th International Film Festival held at Karlovy Vary, Czechoslovakia, July 15-31.

By Ralph Bond

THE USE of the Film as a weapon for Peace presents great difficulties in a country where the entire film industry is owned by capitalists and businessmen who in the main are so politically reactionary that they regard the Labor government as almost a big a menace as Communism.

Of the 4,700 cinemas in Britain but a very small number are owned by private commercial interests. The few exceptions are a handful of cinemas owned by the Miners' Trade Union and by the Cooperative societies. None are owned by local municipalities.

All the big cinemas in the main towns are owned by great monopoly corporations who will under no circumstances show any film that contains left wing or socialist propaganda. Indeed they boycott such films so effectively that no commercial producing company would dare to make them.

Two examples will demonstrate this. Some years ago a film was made of a play by J. B. Priestley, called *They Came to a City*. It was a mystical play, full of metaphysical dialogue, but nevertheless suggesting that it was possible to create a better world and a fuller life for mankind. It was in no sense a revolutionary story, yet the film was refused by every important cinema circuit, and consequently it was a commercial failure.

More recently, Bernard Miles, a famous actor, made a film called *Chance of a Lifetime*. It is a "fairy story" type of story in which the owner of a factory, confronted with a strike, challenges his employees to take over the factory and run it themselves. The workers accept the challenge and make a big success of the job, but due to sabotage from the banks and other industrialists, and other difficulties they are forced to accept the owners' offer to return and resume day life and seeking all pretenses

his management. The theme of the film is that cooperation between management and workers is essential in a capitalist society. The factory scenes and the lives of the workers are treated with great realism and sincerity despite the film's compromising theme.

Nevertheless, every major cinema circuit refused to book the film and it would never have been shown at all, but for the government compelling one of Mr. Rank's circuits to show it in all their cinemas. This only happened because the film was in line with Social-Democratic policy.

I mention these two cases to show how difficult it is to get films with even remotely progressive themes shown in British cinemas.

AND YET who can doubt the urgency of finding ways and means of overcoming these difficulties? British screens are being used increasingly for open and unashamed war propaganda films from Hollywood. I wish to say in this connection that I agree with the brilliant analysis of the American film made here by David Platt and will not repeat any of the points that he has made.

Needless to say, the commercial

owners of the British cinemas fall over themselves to show this type of film, and enormous sums of money are spent on inducing the public to see them. There is great indignation from these gentlemen if one suggests that they are indulging in war propaganda. Anything that supports the status quo or that is anti-Soviet is not regarded as propaganda. Propaganda, according to them, is something only indulged in by socialists and communists!

Although to their credit the producers of British films have not joined in this chorus of hate and war propaganda, it has to be recognized that they have made no positive contributions in an opposite direction. This is not solely due to the reasons I have outlined earlier; it is largely because these producers have themselves become frightened, cynical or frustrated. Indeed, it is the tragedy of British films on the ideological front that they are deliberately evading the realities of present-day life and seeking all pretenses



to escape from realities.

At one end of the scale they are romantic, cheap noveletish films made to appeal to the lowest level of public adolescent taste. At the other end are the expensive "super" productions whose technical brilliance and lavishness of setting is only equalled by their poverty of content and lack of ideas. The great social problems of our times are now completely ignored in our films.

THIS IDEOLOGICAL bankruptcy of British films is of course a reflection of the total economic and political situation. The dependence of British economy on the U.S.A. is counterpointed in the continued American domination over the British film industry. Between 70 percent and 80 percent of all our film programs are American. British film production is at its lowest ebb, and in volume is lower than France, Italy, India and Japan. The great monopolists that control the industry are all heavily integrated with Hollywood finance and find it far more profitable to show American films in their cinemas than to invest their profits in the production of British films. So one half of our film workers and technicians are unemployed with little hope of working again.

The bank and finance corporations refuse to finance British films, and producers must seek the help of the Government's Film

Finance Corporation which claims the right to approve stories and scripts before it advances any money for production. Britain is still America's largest foreign market for films; our country is literally a dumping ground for all Hollywood films, irrespective of their quality or suitability for British audiences.

A considerable number of American films are now made in Britain. Hollywood actors, directors, producers, cameramen and other technicians are imported to make films that are technically "British," but basically American in character.

Our film workers are not accepting this situation without a fight. The technicians' Trade Union has now established a cooperative producing company and has nearly completed its first feature film. This is the first film cooperative of the workers in the history of the British film industry.

The whole philosophy of British social-democracy in relation to the arts and culture is one of timidity and mediocrity. There are no bold gestures, no bold planning, no glory in the cultural potentialities and traditions of our people. This wretched poverty of thought and imagination is characterized in the situation of the Documentary film which had always relied extensively on official government sponsorship. The government has one of the best studios for the production of its own documentary films, but has now closed it down and decided that no more films will be made in it. The once world-famous Crown Film Unit, the leading documentary production company of the government, is now reduced to making a few films a year, and most of its leading creative workers have either left voluntarily, or been dismissed.

The financial allocations for the government's film information services have been drastically cut. More money has to be provided for war purposes, and the money only be saved by cutting housing, health, education and other peaceful services. The documentary film which in the past has so successfully interpreted the problems and needs of the people is also made the victim of the economy drive so that more can be spent on the destruction of mankind today.

of mankind.

In all these circumstances, the task of those in Britain who wish to make films with progressive themes, and particularly to further the cause of peace between the peoples of the world is not an easy one.

Nevertheless, a start has been made on a small scale by groups of progressive film workers. In London the New Era Film Club has been formed to enable workers to see the new films from the Peoples Democracies which are boycotted by the commercial cinemas. Similar clubs have been established in a number of other towns.

The Film Section of the Society for Cultural Relations with the USSR has arranged a special season of Soviet films to celebrate the 30 years of Soviet Film Art. Some 20 or more films will be shown reviewing the whole progress of Soviet Film Art from the earliest days to the present time.

Other societies, such as the British Soviet Society and the various associations of friendship with the Peoples Democracies organize special performances of new films, features and documentaries, which are very popular.

The New Era Film Club has now a film of the recent London May Day celebrations, and is now making another film on the peace campaign in Britain. These films are made voluntarily by film workers in their spare time.

Of all people, the artists, technicians and workers of the Cinema have a special interest in joining in the fight for the preservation of peace. The art of the film is international; it knows no frontiers except those artificially erected by those who do not want the peoples of the world to speak to each other and to understand each other.

Narrow nationalism, hatred of other peoples, are qualities which simply cannot be reconciled with the art of the cinema. Therefore whatever the difficulties, and in the capitalist countries they are very great, the true creative workers of the cinema have a special responsibility to join in the great international fight for peace, and seek to devote their talents to this, the greatest cause confronting mankind today.

Hollywood Ten Case Stirs Political Parties on West Coast

HOLLYWOOD. — With the state convention of the Democratic party applauding statements in defense of the 10 Hollywood film figures jailed for contempt of the J. Parnell Thomas congressional committee and the Progressive Party getting into the fight for their release, the civil liberties issue is coming into sharp focus in state and national politics.

Action in behalf of the release of the Hollywood 10 is under consideration of the California Democratic party organization following an appeal made to the state party convention by Mrs. Edward Dmytryk and Mrs. Albert Maltz, wives of two of the men now in prison.

The Independent Progressive Party convention, after hearing the statement of the two wives, unanimously approved the following resolution:

We condemn the action of the un-American Activities Committee in the case of the Hollywood 10, and the subsequent refusal of the Supreme Court to review the



constitutional issues of privacy of political and trade union affiliation.

Since these men are noted the world over for distinguished contributions to American culture in the field of motion pictures, novel, and theatre, their jailing by the Truman administration has aroused world wide discussion and protest. This jailing of writers and artists, for the first time since 1798,

alarms and angers the people of other lands, already anxious over the ascendancy of the war party in the United States. They take note, also, of this backward step from the established concepts of political freedom.

Therefore, the second State convention of the Independent Progressive Party of California calls upon President Truman to grant immediate pardon to the Hollywood 10, to return them to their families, and to return the guarantees of the Bill of Rights to all citizens.

According to statements of high officials in the national office of the Progressive Party and of California state officials of the party, the entire organization in all states is getting behind the move for the release of the 10 men who chose prison rather than submit to what they believed to be the unconstitutional demands of J. Parnell Thomas and his un-American activities committee.

FRENCH FILM READING
Confessions of a Rogue
— and —
Carnival of Sinners
IRVING PL

Books:

"VINEGAR HILL," FIRST NOVEL BY FRANKLIN COEN

VINEGAR HILL, by Franklin Coen. Rinehart. New York. \$11. pp. \$3.

By Robert Friedman

SEVERAL YEARS ago, the newspapers made considerable to-do about an organization of World War II vets who had to resort to armed struggle to clean out a local political machine in Tennessee when the latter refused to abide by the will of the electorate. There was no doubt at the time that the rascals who were being cleaned out were, indeed, rascals. But, behind the platitudinous newspaper editorials which observed that the young ex-GIs of the country weren't standing for "bad government" any more was the complacent awareness that nothing really basic was being changed, after all.

VINEGAR HILL, a first novel by Franklin Coen, is based on that incident. One cannot say that he has been successful. First of all, to have been so, he would have to show just exactly what happens when contending forces line up in a struggle which is tangential or even remote from the real social problems. But Coen doesn't get beyond the surface issue of the machine's political corruption.

The relation of the Negro to the

statesman, because the author tells you. If he told you just exactly what Tobias did as a statesman, however, you might better judge for yourself. Then, too, the author has over-ambitiously jugged with two many characters and too many situations to encompass in this book, and the result is confusion.



YANKS SWEEP A'S, 6-4, 5-2

DiMaggio's Three Run Blast Wins Opener, Ford Cops 2nd

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—The Yankees made some more hay here today, whipping the forlorn A's 6-4 and 5-2 to sweep the series and set themselves up pretty for the big series at the Stadium with Detroit on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoons.

RAIN SETS UP WILD FINISH

Giants vs. Phils Today, Dodgers Move West

Yesterday's rain, by washing out the Giant-Phils, Dodger-Braves doubleheaders scheduled at the Polo Grounds and Ebbets Field yesterday, knocked the National League race into a loop and set up a wild finish replete with schedule "ifs."

The Giants and Phils will play off one of the series' three postponed games this afternoon, an open date for both. It will start at 1:30, an hour earlier than usual, to give both a chance to make trains for the West. The two aces, Jansen and Roberts, will collide. The two postponed games may have to be played as part of doubleheaders September 27th and 28th, the Phils next and last visit to the Polo Grounds.

The Dodgers, rained out of three of their four games with skidding Boston, can't play any of them today because they are scheduled to open their Western swing at Pittsburgh this afternoon. Next Boston visit to town is September 27, 28 and 29th, and these may now become three doubleheaders in a row — on the eve of the season windup series with the Phils!

If it rains any or all of those last days the games are washed out completely. The Dodgers will take that gamble rather than schedule the games for their earlier trip to Boston. Only other possibility is August 31st, on which night a postponed game has already been scheduled. One of the day games may be thrown in there the same day.

With pitchers to burn now, the Dodgers shoot ace Preacher Roe at the Pirates today, followed by Don Newcombe tomorrow night and Erv Palica Wednesday night. Then it will be Cincinnati and Carl Erskine opening. Ralph Branca may slip into one of the Pittsburgh games instead of Palica, since he's had his best luck at Forbes Field. St. Louis and Chicago wind up the vital tour, last trip to the West. Jackie Robinson, who showed signs of emerging from his slump Friday night, usually hits hard in the four Western cities, especially Pittsburgh.

The Giants open a battle to overtake the 4th place Cards tomorrow night at St. Louis.

Konstanty--The 1950 Joe Page

Jim Konstanty is the guy who made the baseball world forget Joe Page. Last year the fans marveled as rugged relief pitcher Page pitched in 60 games to pace the Yankees to the American League pennant. Now they're shouting the praises of Konstanty, a 33-year-old former school teacher whose slow-poke palm ball and slider may wing the Phillies to their first pennant in 35 years.

Look at the record: Konstanty has appeared in 53 games, and most likely will surpass Page's 60 before the season ends. He has finished 45 games.

Of these he has saved 20, and won 10 himself, thereby figuring in almost half the Phils' 69 victories.

He has pitched 96 1-3 innings.

Of the four games he has lost, two were the result of errors. He has not lost a game since July 15.

He is aces in the clutch. He has won five one-run games, all against top flight teams—two against the Dodgers, two against the Giants and one against the Cardinals.

How long can this go on?

Manager Eddie Sawyer says Philadelphia glad

SCORES

NATIONAL LEAGUE

(1st Game)
Pittsburgh 100 001 000-2 8 2
Chicago 000 001 000-4 3 2
Law, Lombardi (7) and McCullough; Minner (7) and Owen. Losing pitcher, Law (3-5). Home run — Pafko (29th).

Cincinnati 010 010 000-2 7 0
St. Louis 000 010 20x-3 10 0
Wehmeier, Raffensberger (7) and Pramesa; Pollet (11-10) and Rice. Losing pitcher, Wehmeier (9-15).

Phila. at New York, 2, rain.
Boston at Brooklyn, 2, rain.

GAMES TODAY
Philly at New York (1:30)
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh
Boston at St. Louis (nite)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(1st Game)
New York 300 300 000-6 10 1
Philadelphia 200 000 300-4 10 1
Lopat (14-7) and Berra; Kellner, Scheib (8) and Cuerra. Losing pitcher, Kellner (7-13). Home run — DiMaggio (23rd).

New York 000 030 002-5 12 1
Philadelphia 010 010 000-2 8 0
Ford (4-0) and Berra; J. Coleman, Brissie (8) and Tipton. Losing pitcher, J. Coleman (0-3).

(2nd Game)
Chicago 000 200 000-2 6 1
Cleveland 000 000 100-1 5 0
Wight (8-12) and Masi; Lemon (18-7) and Hegan. Home run — Rickett (4th).

(2nd Game)
Chicago 002 111 100-6 12 0
Cleveland 300 110 000-5 6 3
Pierce (9-13) and Niarchos; Garcia, Zoldak (8) and Murray. Losing pitcher, Garcia (8-7). Home runs — Zernial (20th), Rosen (33rd), Gordon (16th), Tucker (1st).

(1st Game)
St. Louis 002 020 000-4 10 1
Detroit 100 001 201-5 12 1
Pillette, Marshall (7) and Lollar; Hutchinson, Borowy (5), Stuart (7) and Robinson. Winning pitcher, Stuart (2-0); Losing pitcher, Marshall. Home run — Lenhardt (19th).

Washington at Boston, rain.

GAMES TODAY

St. Louis at Detroit
(Only game scheduled)

TOM FEARS, Los Angeles Rams' end who won the pass receiving championship in the National League for the past two seasons, and Don Hutson, former Green Bay Packers star, are the only players ever to win the title two years in a row.

Konstanty's future lies in his legs. If his legs hold up, he'll go on forever.

Konstanty has not always been a star ball player. He started playing baseball in college. His coach told him he could never be a pitcher. He got into the majors anyway, but without initial success. First the Braves. They sent him to the Reds. Billy Southworth of the Braves told Jim to go back to teaching school. Johnny Neun of the Reds said the same.

Jim didn't go back — and isn't Philadelphia glad.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Reservoirs and Phils Get Break

THE DODGERS AND GIANTS, just like all you folks with a Sunday off, weren't very happy about the weeping skies yesterday. Feeling was the Giants were primed to strike an important blow for Brooklyn at the Polo Grounds by knocking off the Phils twice. If you think that sounds complicated, take a look at the remaining schedule. Anyhow, the reservoir is full, no thanks to the big brains at City Hall.

Because they have to make trains for the West at a reasonable hour, the Giants and Phils can only squeeze in one game this afternoon, which was an open date. This leaves unplayed two of the four series games. Next and last Philly trip to town comes way back Sept. 27 and 28, when the pennant may or may not be already settled.

The Giants are hot now, in two ways. They are a winning team fighting to move on up into the first division. They had two pitchers primed yesterday in Larry Jansen and Sal Maglie who at the moment are as good a pair as you could find to seek a double win. Both those factors could change by Sept. 27 and 28, which now become a pair of doubleheaders.

And the passing of a month is apt to cool off some of the special heat felt toward the Phils since Sunday's Battle of Philadelphia. The Giants looked like a team on a mission Friday night in winning the series opener.

A Reader Takes Issue

In this connection, here's a letter from a Philly fan who wasn't happy about the Scoreboard's slant on said battle:

Red Bank, N. J., Aug. 16, 1950.

Dear Mr. Rodney:

Can't go for your article in Tuesday's Daily Worker about Andy Seminick at all. I realize a New York sports writer has to give the New York teams all the best of it, but certainly not on such a palpably bad case as this.

What are the facts? No one denies that Mr. Seminick was calmly and peacefully conducting his own affairs (mostly consisting of hitting home runs in Ebbets Field); he wasn't asking for trouble. All of a sudden, he is faced with Stanky's antics. Well, who started this thing anyhow? Mr. Rodney, don't you differentiate between the culprit that starts the rhubarb and his victim? Why pan Seminick, then?

I am a little weary of the argument that "there is nothing in the rule book" about the arm-waving. If every possible physical action of every player were in the rule book, the latter would assume the proportions of the Encyclopedia Britannica. There's nothing in the rule book about the batter going up to the pitcher and punching the latter in the nose, but I take it that is illegal.

However, there is plenty in the rule book so that one can clearly grasp the intent of the rule-makers. Rule 8-02 (e) prohibits the pitcher from wearing a garment with ragged, frayed or slit sleeves; Rule I-19 regulates the color of the pitcher's glove, etc. It is clearly intended, therefore, that no obstacle shall be placed in the way of a batter's vision, other than the skill of the pitcher in throwing fast or deceptive pitches. This means that actions such as Stanky's are not only unsportsmanlike, but clearly illegal, and this fact should have been apparent to him even without Frick's ruling.

Inasmuch as Meminiek was the victim of this kind of business, he clearly had the right to defend himself. Yes, he was a little rough on Thompson and Rigney, but you remember, of course, that when dueling was in style, the challenged party had the choice of weapons.

I would advise Durocher and Stanky to read the rule book more frequently.

Very truly yours,
A PHILLY FAN.

We Reply

WELL, PHILLY FAN, your partisan heat is commendable, and you are absolutely right in characterizing Stanky's arm waving as being out of line. I never defended Stanky. Here is what I said about the arm waving in the column you cite:

"Stanky was thumbed out and little argument can be found with that action. The arm waving business doesn't belong in baseball either, being designed to distract the batter's attention and thus being dangerous."

That seems clear enough. As for Seminick, he's STILL a notorious baseball hothead, and I can't see justifying his Mack Truck tactics against Thompson and Rigney. Nohow.

But then, of course, I am not a Philly fan.

Look Out, Detroit!

A WEEK'S REST can do wonders for a tired baseball star, and can pay off big. Note the manner of a refreshed Joe DiMaggio's return. BOOM! One of the little things occasionally makes Casey Stengel look like a better manager than Burt Shotton. He didn't say, "Sure he needs a rest but whom can I put in instead of him?" DiMag's pickup could really change that AL picture again, especially with the champs settling down at the Stadium for 17 games.

Howbeit, I still gotta ride along stubbornly with Cleveland. And Brooklyn, to be sure. Whoever heard of a World Series in Sales Park?